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JANUARY, 1899.

No. 4.

THE.....
C R E S C E N T .



PACIFIC COLLEGE.



**Newberg,
Oregon.....**



**Published By
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THE CRESCENT.

VOL. X. JANUARY, 1899. No. 4.

ECONOMIC PHASE OF MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS.

IN THIS day of political excitement agitated by the daily press, one can hardly be found who has not heard, or read of the influence of monopolies and trusts. No less widely known is the hatred toward these in the hearts of a large class, who imagine the power they possess is evil.

They do not seem to consider that every man whose blood is not stagnant in his veins, is seeking for power. Every man who attends college, is simply seeking mental power. Every man who enters the practice in the gymnasium or upon the athletic field is only seeking physical power. Even the devout worshipers who sit low at the feet of their master, are seeking spiritual and moral power.

Power is not an evil, it is a good; it is one of God's strongest attributes, and should be sought by every honest, ambitious person. No one considers it a wrong for a man to be able to sway thousands by his eloquence or logic, nor is it any worse to sway hundreds or thousands by wealth or by monopoly, as long as they are used for the betterment of society and as those influenced are not deprived of their self-respect and manhood.

The lowly Nazarene said "all power is given unto me," and yet he was without sin. The man with a strong physique is not hated because of his strength. Such a

hatred would be simply jealousy. But if the motives which guide the power are wrong, they will do much harm. While without power the motives would be powerless to do either good or evil. Our criminal laws are not to prohibit people from becoming strong, but they are to prohibit those who have become strong from harming the weak.

The economic phase of monopolies and trusts as we shall in a brief, general way consider them are very similar.

A monopoly is the exclusive control of some economic good, by a private individual, company or corporation.

A trust is the union of the different individuals and corporators possessing economic goods under one management for the mutual benefit of all. This may or may not be a monopoly, but always strive to make it such as near as possible.

There are, as we have just indicated, two factors in monopolies and trusts; an economic good or that which is of value to society, and the control of this economic good, or power over it. An economic good cannot be wrong in itself, and we have seen that power is not an evil but a good, if rightfully used. Therefore the two attributes being good the whole must be good and not evil, if rightfully used.

It does not follow that all monopolies and trusts are good, for they are not. They are very frequently positively wrong. In order more thoroughly to understand the influence and qualities of a monopoly or trust, we must examine more thoroughly, to see of what they are constituted and how their power is exerted.

The advantage gained in a monopoly may be natural or artificial and accordingly we have natural and artificial monopolies. Artificial monopolies usually depend on some favoritism of legislation such as "patents," "copy rights" and "franchises."

Natural monopolies are of a different kind. The majority of the towns of the United States are situated on one

railroad only, thus naturally giving an unquestioned monopoly on the town's shipping facilities.

Superior skill in some particular profession is simply a monopoly. The telegraph operators union is simply a trust striving toward monopoly of the art of telegraphy.

Many other labor unions forbid their members to instruct or render assistance to amateurs in the profession. They strive to reduce the number of operators and thereby unnaturally increase the salaries of those in the union and drive many who would otherwise enter the profession into other kinds of work, causing an over supply of laborers in these particular occupations and therefore an unnatural reduction of wages. Wherever wages are raised by such an unnatural monopoly a corresponding reduction of wages will be found in some other occupation.

Another form of monopoly and one which is claiming the attention of a great many people at the present time, is monopolies formed by trusts and aggregation of capital. Under the head of trusts we have many noted illustrations, such as "The Standard Oil Co." and "The Coal Combine." These two trusts control almost completely the price of these two commodities. Although these two monopolies control the price of these commodities, yet the monopoly is, if wisely managed and controlled by economic laws, which, if obeyed are an advantage to society in general, as well as to the monopoly. If the efforts of the management of the monopoly is exerted in reducing the cost of production to such an extent that other individuals or corporations cannot profitably compete, and by these means reduce the cost to the consumer, as it could not possibly be done under competition.

Competition is one of the heaviest expenses of production and mercantile trade. If a half dozen concerns are engaged in selling the same article, in competition with each other, each must have their corps of salesmen, agents

and highly salaried officers all covering the same field, when one-fifth the number could do the work fully as well. Another item of saving lies in the purchase of the various raw materials used by the different plants. If these were purchased by one company, on account of the great volume of the purchase and their ample capital and ready payments, they could usually buy everything they need at much lower prices than could be obtained by even the best of their constituent members when operating separately. But the chief advantage gained by these trusts lies in the ability to cheapen the cost of the manufacture by the introduction of careful and intelligent management in each department, all working in perfect harmony.

When once a combination is formed, and the managers of the different concerns are able to compare their past records and accumulate their different experiences, it is invariably found that owing to able management or better facilities, some plants are turning out their product at a much lower cost than others.

Under the new management all is changed. Incompetent managers are discharged, and the machinery which has proven to be the most adequate is placed in all plants. Thus we see the maximum amount of work is done at a minimum cost. There is no other one thing that tends to reduce wages more than competition. If one competitor reduces wages, all other concerns producing the same article, must do the same thing or go out of business, no matter how much they dislike to do so.

It is very seldom that wages are reduced unless forced in one way or another by the tyrannical hand of competition. Combination in trade is not an evil. The tendency of civilization is toward consolidation and co-operation.

The people have a right to demand that articles of general use shall be made at the lowest possible price consistent with a fair profit for production and risks. To do

this they must be produced on a large scale, with little waste and under the best management possible.

The evil results of monopolies or partial monopolies arise from the abuse of the privileges granted and not from the privileges themselves. In order to do away with this evil, the privileges granted must be placed under proper restrictions and not abolished.

About eight years ago Congress passed a law making it a misdemeanor for an individual corporation or association to monopolize, or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states; and provided for the punishment of the same by fine or imprisonment or both. This law, though well prepared and without legal flaws, has proven inadequate, and cannot be enforced. The man who disregards this law is no more of a criminal than a fraudulent bankrupt is an honest man, because the law has released him from the payment of his debts.

One of the most familiar illustrations of a partial monopoly possessed by an aggregate of capital is the Department Store. Where there is a conflict raging, it is natural to take the part of the weaker combatant, without first making a careful examination and acting upon the real merits of justice. In the conflict now going on between the small single line stores, and the department stores, the masses of the people naturally sympathize with the small stores, but their sympathy seldom goes far enough to reach their trade.

A short time ago the department stores in Denver demanded that the newspapers should give them a special reduction in advertising rates. Upon being refused, the department stores withdrew their patronage from the papers; as a result of this the newspapers appealed to their patrons for support and for some time the stores were almost vacated. In a very short time the department stores gave up as defeated, and well might they be defeated provided the

former advertising rates were reasonable, and it seems they were. Such attempts at "grinding down" other institutions, which are of untold value to the community, for their personal benefit, is not endurable.

The accusations usually brought against the department stores, are, that they are "driving to the wall" the smaller mercantile houses, and by monopolizing the trade, are forcing smaller merchants to seek other occupations. Such a state of affairs surely seems hard. In order to judge aright, we must first see what the real functions of mercantile houses are. If the small one line houses are, or can fill these functions more perfectly than the department stores, they will in the end be the survivors, but if they cannot, the department stores will be the victors, in spite of all the opposition that can be put upon them.

The law of supply and demand which is so thoroughly settled by all economists, is simply society having desires and then the supplying of those desires. These desires are for the necessities and luxuries of life. If the desires are supplied, they must be supplied by society itself and to do this it must first produce the supply and then bring the supply and demand together. Money is not a supply for the necessities or luxuries of life. In Klondike where gold is so abundant, the miner's wants cannot be supplied unless the bread and meat are first produced.

Production comes first and is all important, yet there must be some means of getting the supply and demand together. This is the part the merchant and transportation companies have to do. All economic goods are first produced then distributed. Society has a right to demand that all goods be produced as economically as possible. And it has the same right to demand that these goods, when once produced, shall be distributed in the most economical manner possible. No able bodied man, who is able to produce economic goods, has a right to even the

necessities of life, unless he gives society something in return.

The excessive charge made by single line stores over those of the department store, are expenses of society for which it receives nothing, and therefore is economically wrong. While the single line stores are injured on account of their inefficiency to serve society, society is benefited. There is taken in, in an average sized department store about \$1800 per day. Articles purchased in one of these stores can be had from 10 to 25 per cent. less than in a single line store. We will take as an average 15 per cent. which is a very low estimate. Then we would have a saving to the patrons of the department store \$327.64 per day or \$8498.67 per month. No community which is large enough to have a department store, can afford to lose each month, such a large sum, in order to gratify the selfishness of a few single line merchants.

This is the same conflict between progress and stagnation that once caused so much trouble over the introduction of new machinery into our manufacturing and farming industries. Nearly all modern improvements in machinery and in our institutions have supplemented, and made of no value something which has preceded it.

The department store system is not, as some have supposed, responsible for the sweat shop system. The sweat shops are the production of the over-population of our large cities, thus making the supply of labor greater than the demand, and thereby forcing a large class to work for starvation wages. While the country folk continue the wild rush for the city, without knowing what is before them, and thus over-populating the cities, the sweat-shop system will be a necessity for the prevention of a worse starvation.

There is no evil in institutions themselves, as there is no evil in power itself. The evil comes from the individual promoters or managers of the institution. When the Pres-

ident, Board of Directors and Superintendent of an institution come to understand the laws of economy, and bring their nobler feelings into sympathy with the cause of humanity, then it is that the monopoly or trust will become a blessing to humanity and not a curse. When we more thoroughly come to understand the brotherhood of man, and the close relation between capital and labor and between power and weakness, then will we see the ragged clothed and the hungry fed. When this comes to pass, the war between capital and labor will be at an end and prosperity will cover this grand nation of ours, as we strive together for the mutual benefit of all.—*O. K. Edwards, '96.*

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SNOW-FLAKES.
◆

Out of the bosom of the Air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest-fields forsaken.
Silent, and soft, and slow
Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
Suddenly shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
In the white countenance confession,
The troubled sky reveals
The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
Slowly in silent syllables recorded;
This is the secret of despair,
Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
Now whispered and revealed
To wood and field.

—Longfellow.

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"Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone,
Something uncompleted still
Waits the rising of the sun."

THE CRESCENT.

Published monthly during the College year by the CRESCENT SOCIETY.

CLARA VAUGHAN, '99, Editor-in-Chief.
HERVEY HOSKINS, '99, Associate Editor.
MAUD SOPER, '01, Local.
IDA HALL, '00, Personal.
WALTER HADLEY, '01, Exchange.
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EDITORIAL.

◆
THE New Year is welcomed by all but no one greets it with so much joy and gladness as he who looks out upon its weeks and months with the determination to fill them with willing service to his fellow men; not the "must" or "ought to" kind of service but the willing service that intensifies the joys softens sorrow and makes this life a happy one to every one who knows him.

◆
WE ARE glad to present to our readers from time to time thoughts from the Alumni of Pacific College. This month we publish "Economic Phase of Monopolies and Trusts," by O. K. Edwards '96. This article was read at the annual Alumni Public June '98. The subject is one over which there is much discussion and like many other great questions of the day it remains for the scholars of the Twentieth Century to settle.

◆
THE fact that we are living in an age unprecedented for its active life, energy and rapidity does not necessitate that the preparation for that active life should be hasty and

superficial, on the contrary this age demands men and women that have gone through a long course of training. It requires from him who desires to be useful the ability to concentrate thought and action and by long continued drill to be able to work quickly. Thus it is on account of the slow preparation and long steady drill through which its men have gone that the Nineteenth Century is one of intense activity.

◆

CLASS spirit is like a good many other things—all right in its place but all wrong if carried too far. That a student should think more of his own class than any other is perfectly natural and proper, but when a student will uphold his own class even if he knows it to be wrong then is the time to call a halt. Whenever the interests of the class are placed above the interests of the college then class spirit is carried too far. It is encouraging to observe that the spirit shown by students of all institutions is tending more and more toward the ideal state which is found when the prime interests of the college are the prime interests of the class. Those who are inclined to take a pessimistic view of life may doubt this statement but one has only to study the history of the college life of a few years ago to learn that a rapid advance toward the better has been made in the spirit of the college student. As college students we should have before us an ideal of class and college spirit and we believe that the students of Pacific College will always be known to stand for that which is highest and noblest.

◆

IT IS customary for the CRESCENT to speak only on questions which may be of special importance in college life and to leave governmental affairs in the hands of the newspapers, but it is reported that there are two bills to be presented in the State Legislature now in session which

are of such importance to every college student in Oregon that we feel we must express our interest in the outcome although we cannot expect that the decision of our austere legislators will be effected by our opinions. The bills referred to are those relating to the custom of granting state teachers diplomas to college graduates and the playing of football in Oregon.

Should the first bill be passed it would mean that all persons, not already experienced teachers, wishing to teach in the Public Schools of Oregon must be graduates of State institutions before they will be allowed any other than a third-grade certificate. Any public school graduate over a certain age may obtain a third grade certificate on passing state examinations. The broader the education of the teacher the more capable he is of training the child mind. It is reasonable to suppose then that the college graduate is better qualified to teach than the public school graduate and should therefore be granted a certificate in accordance with his superior qualifications.

Relating to foot-ball; true in the United States there have been a few injured and a still less number killed on account of carelessness in playing football. Carelessness has wrecked many trains and killed thousands of people but trains still run because they are a benefit to humanity. It is undoubtedly a fact that the vigorous exercise indulged in upon the gridiron has benefitted by far many more students than it has injured. The game is most heartily endorsed by the leading physicians in the United States and England. According to the statement of hundreds of students they would never have had physical strength to finish their college course had it not been for exercise obtained in the football game.

We have presented only a few of the many reasons for which these bills should not be passed but we do believe that their defeat is essential to the greatest good of our

state and all the institutions within its borders and trust that the present Legislature of Oregon will not permit them to pass.

◆◆

Y. W. C. A. A letter has been received from Miss Lizzie Morris, in Alaska, telling of her work there. It was read and enjoyed very much by the young ladies of the college.

Our work has been somewhat interrupted on account of the unexpected vacation. But we hope that each girl will enter into the work with new zeal and interest.

An effort has been made to secure leaders for the Sunday afternoon meetings, outside of the association. We believe that this will bring to the association new life and inspiration.

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Y. M. C. A. Again we wish to extend a hearty invitation to all the boys of college to attend both the Tuesday and Sunday afternoon prayer meetings. They cannot do you any harm, but on the other hand much good. Try it for this term and be convinced.

Our first Tuesday evening meeting was led by our president, Hervey Hoskins. With earnest words he urged the members to be faithful to their duty and not allow the association work to drag as it is so apt to during the winter months. We hope all will give heed to his timely remarks.

Rev. Coppock conducted the prayer meeting on Dec. 18th. His subject was "Faith." His remarks and Bible reading on it was excellent, and at the close each one present felt that they had received new light on the subject.

New Year's resolutions made in ones own strength are generally quickly broken. Make them by all means but in the name of Christ and trusting in Him for help to keep

them they cannot but be beneficial.

George Tolson, one of our ex-presidents, spent the holidays in Newberg visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances. Every one was glad to see George's smiling countenance and to hear his cheering and encouraging words.

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EXCHANGE. The holiday numbers make a splendid display on the exchange table. Nearly all are dressed as for special occasion.

The "Letter from Mars" as received through the High School Helicon was quite entertaining.

The Football number of the Penn Chronicle received much attention from those of athletic inclination.

"A Fortnight with the Waterbirds," in the Earhamite is of special interest to students of nature.

When you want to read something both instructive and interesting turn to the Guilford Collegian, The Lowell, or the Central Collegian.

Professor (exasperated) "Why don't you speak louder?"

Pupil—"A soft answer turneth away wrath."—*Ex.*

Linden Hall Echo would improve very much in appearance if it would place the advertisements altogether and not scatter them through the paper opposite each page of reading matter.

"Uncle Sam has gained a great victory but it is not surprising when we consider that he is as strong as Sampson, Schley as a fox, Miles long, and has Merritt at the head of his forces. What more Dewey want?"—*Ex.*

"According to a calculation of a French statistician a man who has lived fifty years has slept 6000 days; worked 6509 days; walked 800 days, time occupied in eating equal

to 1500 days and was sick 500 days. He has consumed 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, and has drunk in all 7800 gallons of water and other liquids.—*Ex.*

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SOCIETY. It seems that our unexpected vacation has had a retarding effect upon almost every department of college work and the Crescent Society has not escaped. Though it is near the last week in January our officers for the term have not been elected and as yet we have had no meeting of the society. We have enough confidence in our members however to be able to say with a great deal of certainty that although we may not do as much work this term as usual, we believe what is done will be entered into with more zeal and result in a better quality of work than we have ever had before.

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LOCALS AND PERSONALS. Who furnished the red calico for those ties?

Chas. Baldwin of Rosedale conducted the chapel exercises a few mornings ago.

Jessie and Harlan Britt gave their friends a very pleasant evening during the holidays.

(Prof. White, in English Literature) "What does epithet mean?"

L. K. "Something they put on tombstones."

(Junior in Latin class) I think I know what Vergil is trying to say in this line but he has not made it very plain.

Nell wishes no longer to be a trained nurse, one day in the sick room convinced her of that fact. She will have nerves though Prof. Douglas says they are not necessary.

Go to Star Bakery for your Fancy Candies.

Mr. and Mrs. Cash are conducting meetings near Salem.

Call and see our new Feather Weight Linen Tablets. They are all right at Moore's.

Rose Burrows is very ill as is Edna Allen also. We hope for their speedy recovery and return to college work.

The fever vacation was taken as providential by some of the delinquent Sophomores who had not finished their orations.

Prof. Morrison intends giving a series of lectures soon. The lectures will be on Scientific lines, and it is to be hoped that everyone will take advantage of them.

The musical recital under the direction of Miss Altermatt at the close of last term was well appreciated as the attendance showed. The numbers were well rendered and Miss Altermatt deserves great credit for her faithful work.

The College opened again Tuesday, January 3, after the holidays but closed again after only three days session, a case of scarlet fever having broke out in the hall. Miss Jennie felt very important that such a small person as herself could cause the discontinuance of the work of the college.

The Senior girls made a trip to Portland during the fever vacation. They say that they would have had a pleasant time if there had not been so much weather in evidence. As it was they enjoyed the luxury of wading through the slush of melting snow, which did not increase the pleasures of shopping.

It is very sad that the worthy Seniors should think unkindly of each other. Yet if the following conversation can be credited such is the case. (Sen. I. on finding an article of apparel in Sen. II's desk,) (to his younger brother) "You can just tell that brother of yours that I am going to larrup him and then wring his neck if he don't leave my things alone.

Quarantined!

Mable Edwards is absent on account of sickness.

Harlan Britt '97 returned to his studies at Berkeley after spending the holidays at home.

A Fine line of Stationary, Wedding Cream, Onion, Linen and etc., at Moore's Drugstore.

The Juniors have challenged the Seniors for a debate but no answer has been received. The Senior satellites still continue to revolve around the Junior planet"—A Junior.

The Misses Lamb entertained a few of their friends at their home on Saturday, January 14, each one present represented a book in some way. A very merry time was enjoyed.

Fred Crosier and Edgar Cox recently established bachelors hall over Storey's tin shop. Edgar evidently couldn't stand more than a few days for he has since taken up his abode at Dr. Littlefields.

Pres. Newlin spent the holidays in Italy. At the time of this issue he is probably in England. He writes of having attended Christmas services at St. Peters Cathedral. We expect to have him with us in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Edwards received the students, faculty, and trustees of the college at their home on New Year's eve between the hours of seven-thirty and ten. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant time enjoyed.

Anyone wishing to know of the happenings of quarantine week need only to consult Prof. Jones' chronicle which he read in chapel Tuesday morning. The detailed accounts were very amusing to those who had been in the hall all the week. Yet we did not have a very unpleasant time after all, with games, music, mock trials, studies and orations, we succeeded in speeding the days quite rapidly.

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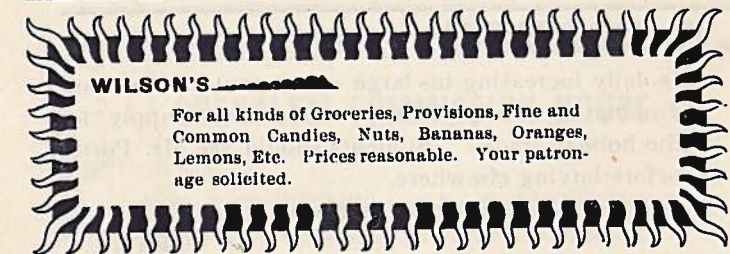
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and Confections.
Emil Steigleder.

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Is daily increasing his large assortment of Merchandise and especially getting an extra large supply for the holiday trade. Students should see Mr. Porter before buying elsewhere.

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MOSES VOTAW, Cashier

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Spring and Summer Goods,

We offer you the following reductions for CASH only until

MARCH 1, 1899.

Boys' Wool Shirts.....	\$1 25	\$ 50	3 25	2 97
Boys' Mixed Wool Shirts....	85	55	3 57	3 04
Mackintoshes, Boys'.....	3 00	2 26	3 85	3 29
" Men's.....	3 50	2 86	5 00	4 00
" ".....	5 50	5 00		
" ".....	6 50	5 49		
Comforters.....	75	63		
			Youths Suits—	
			Age 13 to 19.	
			\$5 50 \$4 00
				7 50 6 50
				9 00 7 50
				8 50 7 86
Our best grade high cut Box Calf leather lined shoes..	\$3 65	\$3 25		
10 per cent. discount on all other Boots and Shoes.				
			Mens Suits.....	\$ 5 50 \$4 50
				6 50 5 48
				10 00 7 98
				8 50 5 98
Boys Suits.....	\$1 50	\$1 23		
	2 25	1 75		
	2 50	2 09		
				11 00 9 62
				12 00 9 87

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